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appropriate statistics are given. Withal, the book is not too long to be easily read in the course of the journey.

Although technical terms are consistently avoided, with the exception of a few essential ones which are explained in a brief glossary, a large amount of geological information of general interest is included. The numerous photographs are exceptionally well chosen, and well adapted to awaken interest in geology. There are 25 admirable maps on a scale of 1:500,000, showing topographic, geologic, and cultural features, and mounted in a manner convenient for the reader.

This bulletin covers the route followed by the Union Pacific from Omaha to Ogden, that of the Southern Pacific from Ogden to San Francisco, and that of the Oregon Short Line from Ogden to Yellowstone National Park. It is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., for fifty cents, postage free.

C. W. T.

Gold on the North Saskatchewan River. By J. B. TYRRELL. Canadian Mining Inst., Toronto, 1915, pp. 68-81.

Summarizes the general geology of the region, and describes the occurrence of gold in the gravels of the stream. The gold is said to be most abundant from Goose Encampment to Beaver Lake Creek, a distance of 130 miles. Some gold has been recovered from gravel taken out for use on the streets of Edmonton.

A. D. B.

Die mikroskopische Untersuchung der Erzlagerstätten. By Georg BERG. Berlin, 1915. Pp. 198, figs. 88.

A book for use in the laboratory. The work is divided into four parts, as follows: (I) optical and microchemical methods, covering opaque and transparent minerals, reactions for the identification of compounds and elements, chemically and by means of *anlauf farben*; an appendix deals with manipulation, separation, and preparation of material, etc.; (II) microscopic characters of the more important ore and gangue minerals; in this section the minerals discussed are grouped according to crystal system; in addition to their appearance under the microscope, the more important physical characters are given. Associated minerals are usually mentioned; (III) the microscopic structure on the important types of ore deposits; a large number of figures illustrate typical sections of the various kinds of deposits; the grouping is

genetic and mineralogic; (IV) petrography of the thermally and pneumatolytically altered rocks.

The work should be of great value, as it is the most complete that has come to the reviewer's hands, and the field is one of great and growing importance. As a pioneer work it will doubtless need additions in the near future, but for the present it fills a long-felt want.

A. D. B.

Mineral Resources of New Mexico. By FAYETTE A. JONES. Bull. 1, State School of Mines Mineral Resources Survey of New Mexico. Socorro, 1915. Pp. 77, map 1.

A catalogue of the various mineral products that the state is thought to be capable of producing. The entire lack of statistics of production detracts from the value of the book, and the potential possibilities of the state in the matter of resources not now being exploited is left largely to the optimism of the reader.

A. D. B.

A Gold-Platinum-Palladium Lode in Southern Nevada. By ADOLPH KNOPF. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 260-A. Washington, 1915. Pp. 18, pl. 1.

Describes briefly the occurrence of a gold-platinum-palladium vein in dolomite in the Boss mine in the southern point of Nevada. The claim was first worked for copper, as the gold, occurring in black particles, was not readily recognizable as such. The veins are strongly oxidized and present development does not reveal conclusive evidence as to the origin or the original mineralogical character of the vein. The deposit apparently adds a new type to the list of American ore deposits. Values up to Pt. 99 oz., Au. 111 oz., and Pd. 16 oz. are reported.

A. D. B.

Guidebook of the Western United States. Part C, The Santa Fe Route. By N. H. DARTON, and OTHERS. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 613, 1915. Pp. 194, pls. 42, figs. 40, maps 24.

This bulletin is in all respects a mate to the preceding, organized in the same effective way. The many simple structure sections which accompany this work, and which give even the most casual reader a fair conception of the geologic structure along the route, are especially to be commended.